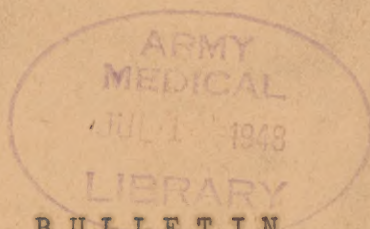


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section



WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

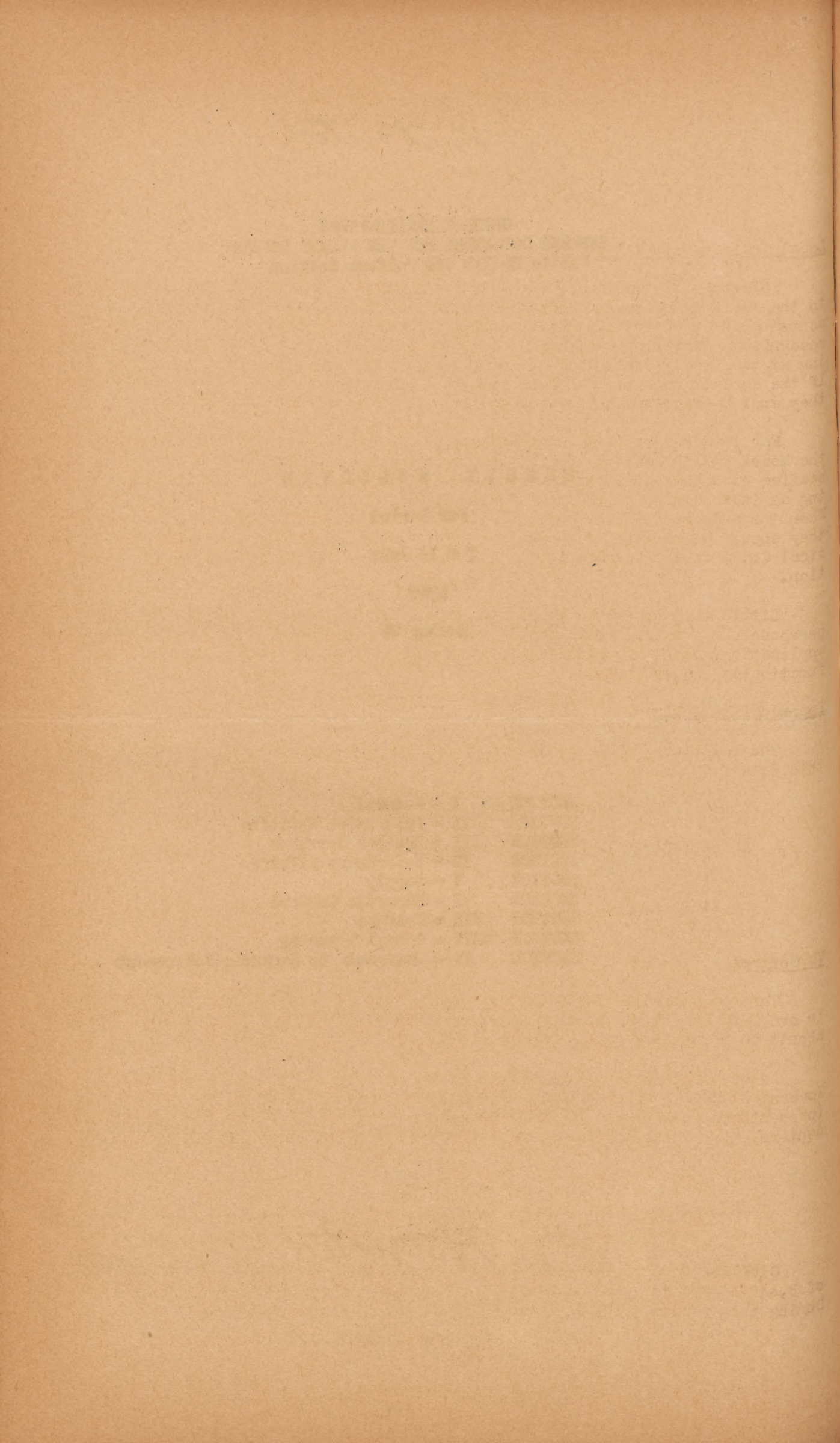
7 - 13 June

1948

Number 76

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Local Training of Health Center Personnel

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #75 relative to the training of Health Center personnel. The urgent need for training of personnel already on duty in Health Centers, as well as those newly appointed is recognized. While every effort should be made to provide early in-service training at the local level, this training must be done in a thorough and proper manner if the desired results are to be obtained. Lectures alone are not sufficient, they must be supplemented by demonstrations and practical application.

For this reason it is advisable to place special emphasis upon completion of the Model Health Center's facilities as soon as possible. The model must be fully staffed with personnel who are, themselves, capable of receiving training and acting as instructors for the training of personnel of all other Health Centers. When the personnel of the Model Health Centers are familiar with their jobs then they should be utilized to teach the personnel of other health centers by the practical and accepted methods of (1) explanation, (2) demonstration and (3) application.

Little will be gained by holding formal lecture courses for Health Center personnel in general, until the lectures can be supplemented by demonstration and application, under supervision, in the Model Health Center or other properly functioning Health Centers.

Technical Bulletin

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Supplementary School Lunch Program

Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-12

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

VD Control

Venereal disease is still the most prevalent infectious disease among adults. In order to insure the success of the nation-wide control program, close liaison should be maintained with Japanese prefectural VD control personnel.

As an aid in determining future plans, it is essential that the Military Government Health Officer know; (1) what the prefectural VD Control program is (present and future) and (2) what personnel and facilities (Public clinics, health centers, hospitals, and laboratories) exist for carrying out the program.

SECTION III

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 21 May shows a total of 3,448 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,482, of which 103,940 were occupied. During this period, 318,254 out-patient treatments were rendered.

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SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of animal disease were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 5-11 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aomori	Swine erysipelas	2
Nagano	" "	1
Chiba	" "	1
Tokyo	Anthrax	1

Note: The Anthrax case occurred in a dairy furnishing milk to the Metropolitan area of Tokyo. Veterinarians in the Tokyo-to Public Health Bureau instituted quarantine measures immediately and withdrew the milk supply temporarily until the incubation period is over.

A representative of the Public Health and Welfare Section made a survey of Veterinary activities in Shizuoka Prefecture. The survey disclosed that meat inspection was good; milk inspection was considered fair with deficiencies noted in dairy farm inspection due to poor transportation facilities; sea-food inspection was quite poor, but an overall program to improve the inspection service is now under way.

A small number of goats recently assigned to the Nagaizumi village were inspected and found to be in a much improved condition compared to the condition at the time of arrival in Yokohama. These goats were part of a gift of "The Heifers for Relief Committee".

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

General

The Ministry of Welfare has issued supplemental instructions to all prefectural governors on the subject of "Management of Hospital Food Rationing", Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Instruction No. 616 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu), dated 9 June. These instructions point out that the original directive of 12 February, Vice-Minister of Welfare Directive No. 12 (Hatsu-Ken), contemplated that each hospital be properly organized to insure correct procurement and fair distribution of allocated food materials, but that the directive authorizes in no way the organization of unions or associations of semi-official or of any other nature in order to delegate responsibility for hospital rationing which properly belongs to the Government, at both national and local levels.

Hospital officials must understand that the handling of hospital rationing is their responsibility and that this responsibility cannot be delegated. Certain hospitals have complained that transportation is not available for moving rations from the rationing point to the hospital. In these cases there is no objection to the employment of transportation facilities on a contract basis, as distinguished from the organization of a union or association.

Distribution

A total of 3,680 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 17 prefectures during the period 30 May - 5 June, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare as follows:

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Iwate	552	0	0	0
Miyagi	100	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	20	0	0
Gumma	0	10	0	0
Saitama	0	10	0	0
Tochigi	0	0	0	50
Tokyo	200	80	0	120
Chiba	504	0	0	0
Nagano	50	0	0	0
Yamanashi	100	0	0	0
Aichi	480	0	0	0
Kyoto	0	150	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	150
Ehime	48	42	140	0
Kagawa	0	120	0	0
Miyazaki	504	0	0	0
Fukuoka	200	0	0	50
Total	2,738	432	140	370

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 1,015 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 13 prefectures in the period 31 May - 6 June. This is equivalent to 1,522,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 31 May - 6 June 1948

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Quantity of 50-gal Drums</u>
Yamagata	21
Fukushima	64
Gumma	30
Tokyo	292
Shizuoka	106
Aichi	40
Mie	65
Shiga	26
Osaka	60
Hyogo	97
Shimane	20
Hiroshima	136
Fukuoka	58
Total	1,015

The following medicines are being removed from distribution control by Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 27, published 1 June. Supply of these medicines is considered to be adequate to meet ordinary needs and distribution control is no longer necessary.

Sulfapyridin	Sulfamethylthiazol
Sulfapyridin tablet	Sulfamethylthiazol tablet
Sulfapyridin injection	Dextrose injection
Sulfamin	

Ordinance No. 27 will designate that the following items are to be included as controlled medicines, effective the same date:

Hexylresorcinol tablets	Amylresorcinol tablets
Hexylresorcinol pills	Amylresorcinol pills
Hexylresorcinol capsules	Amylresorcinol capsules

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SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The April report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total registrants	82,324
Arrests - Registered persons	23
Unregistered persons	77
Convictions	
Registered persons	5
Unregistered persons	41
Thefts of narcotics	29
Losses by fire	3

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to eight months penal servitude. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 500 to two years penal servitude with 23 of the defendants being sentenced to penal servitude. Charges against 83 defendants, including 79 professional people eligible for registration, were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Eighty-two registrants were admonished and 10 minor violations were disposed of administratively.

The report also summarizes the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	2,953
Investigations originated	657
Investigations concluded	574
Investigations not concluded	356

Information was obtained relative to 20 additional addicts including five who were arrested.

Investigation of the motor vessel, Eastern Saga, reported to have a contraband cargo of opium aboard was concluded with the cooperation of Occupation Force enforcement units and Japanese customs and narcotic officials. The vessel was thoroughly searched at three different ports and the crew was questioned relative to the report of contraband cargo. No opium was discovered. The coordinated investigation clearly showed the difficulty of any attempt to introduce narcotic contraband cargo into Japan.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Kyushu Welfare Training Course

The Ministry of Welfare has planned a seven day welfare conference to be held from 16 to 22 June, inclusive. Approximately 50 persons from the various prefectures in the Kyushu Region will attend. The meetings will be held at the Komin Club, Kasugayama, Saga City, Saga Prefecture. The subjects to be discussed include: Outline of Social Work, Social Survey and Social Statistics, Methods of Social Work, Daily Life Security and Disaster Relief, Child Welfare and the Responsibilities of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin).

Child Welfare

"Child Welfare" page 12, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 75 is amended to include the following:

Allowable Remuneration to Children's Agencies for Care of Children including Administrative Costs:

The Ministry of Welfare, Children's Bureau, issued Ji-Hatsu #257, dated 29 May, concerning the above subject.

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The maximum limits per child, per day, for Kyogo-in are as follows:

Administrative expense	-	¥ 34
Care of children	-	24
Total		¥ 58

Maximum limits for Homes for Dependent, neglected, abused or feeble-minded children per child, per day, are:

Administrative expense	-	¥ 28
Care of children	-	24
Total		¥ 52

Administrative costs for these institutions have been based on the minimum standards of personnel, etc., which will be required of them.

Lying-in Agency

Payment is limited to cost of care, delivery costs, physicians' costs, etc.

Foster home care - amount for one person per day under present Daily Life Security Law allowances.

Mother's and Children's Home - up to ¥ 1.35 per day per person for all persons in the institution.

Day Nursery (year round only) - up to ¥ 1.35 per day per child for all children. There is no provision for temporary or seasonal day nurseries. Homes for Physically Handicapped and Weak Children (permanent homes only) up to ¥.8 per day per child for all children.

Temporary Shelter Care (Article 33 of the Daily Life Security Law)

Administrative cost	- ¥ 10 per day per child
Care of children	- ¥ 27 per day per child

Consigned Temporary Care where no temporary shelter is operated.

No administrative cost. Care of children - ¥ 24 per day per child.

Administrative costs for the above agencies may be adjusted upon completion of the proposed minimum standards for children's institutions.

A committee is now working on a standard bookkeeping procedure for all institutions which will be provided for their use as soon as is possible.

Welfare Officers are encouraged to give surveillance to the uses to which administrative allowances are put in individual institutions and to report interesting observations through channels.

Monthly Public Assistance Figures - April

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following national totals for the month of April 1948. Figures for March 1948 and for April 1947 are given for purpose of comparison.

	<u>April 1948</u>	<u>March 1948</u>	<u>April 1947</u>
Persons - institutional	135,944	138,195	112,769
Persons - non-institutional	2,013,927	2,077,031	2,650,272
Totals	2,149,871	2,215,226	2,763,041
Assistance in cash*	366,200,622	408,285,028	197,781,859
Assistance in kind	59,685,650	56,131,208	36,642,044
Totals	¥ 425,886,272	464,416,236	234,423,903

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* Before deductions for repayment by families

Public Assistance by Prefectures

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	11,839	59,634	18,845,566	18,283,400
Aomori	1,547	30,703	143,082	5,942,147
Iwate	477	41,063	113,601	6,848,030
Miyagi	1,879	43,047	181,117	5,674,449
Akita	881	48,745	810,000	8,618,328
Yamagata	1,322	37,730	37,784	6,451,290
Fukushima	974	57,276	183,299	8,373,584
Ibaraki	1,402	39,525	97,660	5,496,858
Tochigi	597	23,146	191,150	4,298,815
Gumma	3,568	40,886	81,490	6,122,683
Saitama	1,172	42,076	604,047	7,505,130
Chiba	2,362	43,356	1,016,362	7,120,278
Tokyo	16,930	119,094	43,574	32,612,292
Kanagawa	4,326	41,524	26,000	10,716,469
Niigata	9,824	61,206	879,876	9,776,138
Toyama	830	28,127	28,855	5,062,102
Ishikawa	1,036	30,349	142,148	6,588,584
Fukui	574	21,137	403,140	4,109,932
Yamanashi	419	20,434		4,451,017
Nagano	3,113	48,218	184,146	8,792,550
Gifu	1,627	33,804	563,270	6,404,813
Shizuoka	4,639	46,762	790,780	3,628,298
Aichi	7,289	69,244		12,145,502
Mie	958	35,287		6,563,112
Shiga	389	26,051		3,389,639
Kyoto	3,249	62,135	2,272,612	10,301,691
Osaka	8,962	64,067	10,571	17,506,668
Hyogo	6,048	93,655		18,761,653
Nara	647	21,462	91,371	4,057,945
Wakayama	377	27,681	149,561	4,960,325
Tottori	607	18,816	451,362	3,265,080
Shimane	765	24,680		4,407,784
Okayama	2,964	40,417	370,151	7,752,388
Hiroshima	2,235	50,724	174,165	10,310,897
Yamaguchi	8,734	32,502	133,608	7,492,430
Tokushima	1,771	26,818	38,134	4,954,062
Kagawa	1,631	24,139	658,500	3,762,870
Ehime	724	33,088		6,038,543
Kochi	782	20,534		4,061,059
Fukuoka	2,634	141,563	9,485,524	11,743,949
Saga	2,830	35,977	2,113,798	4,505,888
Nagasaki	1,499	38,642	25,389	8,450,894
Kumamoto	2,468	39,095	507,265	7,232,070
Oita	1,754	21,366	13,622,249	3,795,279
Miyazaki	1,028	46,528	3,725,360	4,192,295
Kagoshima	4,261	61,214	489,083	8,693,864
Total	135,944	2,013,927	59,685,650	366,116,197

Correction - Children's Bureau Survey of Orphans

Weekly Bulletin #71, dated 3 - 9 May, page 9, shows a total of male orphans of 68,478. The correct total of male orphans is 68,487.

Physically Handicapped Program

The first of 12 institutions for the handicapped in Japan opened in Tokyo, 7 June. It is named the Ohara-Ryo and accommodates 79 trainees and 37 members of their families.

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Most of the accommodated are amputees and they will be trained in such crafts as: radio repair, dress making, watch repair, printing, shoe repair, wood work, electrical hand work and machine work of various types.

Out of the 79 trainees, 56 young ex-service personnel and civilians, formerly connected with the army, are included in the training, while 23 are civilians with no former army-navy background.

The program is slanted towards the age group, 20 - 40 years, and it is not surprising to find that the majority of handicapped needing this training are ex-service personnel. However, those receiving this training are to be based upon the overall needs of both ex-servicemen and civilians alike.

The numbers of physically handicapped in Tokyo-to as reported by welfare officials are:

Ex-servicemen and civilians formerly in the Armed Forces - 2094
Civilians not connected with Armed Forces - 738

A large former army barracks located on the property of the Second National Hospital in Tokyo has been renovated and equipped for this training institution. It is newly painted and all equipment has been renovated. It is equipped with a central kitchen, dining room and bathing facilities.

The facilities of the Second National Hospital will be used for necessary medical examinations and treatments.

The present course of training will take approximately 8 months.

Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Centers

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No. 66 (for the period 29 March - 4 April) and No. 72 (for period 10 - 16 May).

The following information, in brief outline, is a report on the progress of establishing "Leadership Training Centers" (Camps) this Summer as reported in a recent meeting of the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee:

a. Approval of camp sites and dates:

- (1) Okayama Training Center at Tamano, Okayama Prefecture
25 - 31 July
- (2) Gora Training Center, Kanagawa Prefecture, 15 - 21 August.
Note: The students will arrive on Sunday previous to the Monday on which the actual work of the camp will begin and they will leave on Saturday after the close of the camp on Friday night.

b. Budgets for the two Centers:

- (1) Food - ¥ 150 per day per person. 55 students will attend 6 days. 12 faculty members will attend 8 days. Average of 3 guests allowed each day.
 - (a) Students (55 in each Center)
 $55 \times 6 \times 2 \times ¥150 = ¥99,000$
 - (b) Faculty (12)
 $12 \times 8 \times 2 \times ¥150 = ¥28,800$
 - (c) Guests (3 per day permitted to attend)
 $3 \times 6 \times 2 \times ¥150 = ¥5,400$
- Total Food Cost - ¥133,200

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(2) Room - ¥50 per day, 6 days for students, 8 days for faculty, 2 Centers

(a) Students (55 in each Center)
 $6 \times 2 \times 55 \times ¥50 = ¥33,000$

(b) Faculty (12)
 $8 \times 12 \times 2 \times ¥50 = ¥9,600$

(c) Guests (3 per day permitted to attend)
 $3 \times 6 \times 2 \times ¥50 = ¥1,800$

Total Room Cost - ¥44,400

(3) Miscellaneous (2 Centers)

(a) Mimeographing and paper for bulletins used in teaching - ¥6,000

(b) Rent for boat used in Water Safety and other expenses necessary for teaching materials - ¥18,000

(c) Mail and telegrams - ¥6,000

(d) Shipping materials to Centers such as blankets, sheets, mosquito nets and transportation of food, ¥20,000

Total Cost for Miscellaneous Items - ¥50,000

(4) Transportation (12 teachers)

(a) Gora Center (average estimate per person for transportation to Gora - ¥600

(b) Okayama Center (average estimate per person for transportation to Okayama - ¥4,250)
 $12 \times ¥4,250 = ¥51,000$

Total cost for transportation - ¥58,200

(5) Awards to Teachers (estimate of ¥1,000 each)
 $12 \times 2 \times ¥1,000 = ¥24,000$

(6) General Services

(a) General maintenance of buildings

(b) Cleaning of buildings before Center opens

(c) Errand help

Total for General Service for two Centers - ¥20,000

Summary:

Food	¥133,200	
Room	44,400	
Miscellaneous	50,000	
Transportation	121,884	(including transportation of students)
Awards	24,000	
General Services	20,000	
Total	¥ 393,484	

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Note: It was agreed at an Advisory Committee Meeting that the cost of food and housing would determine the tuition per student. The total cost of housing and food is ¥177,600 and this divided among 110 students will make the tuition fee per student approximately ¥1,600.

c. Courses to be studied at Center

(1) Junior Red Cross Organization and Membership

- (a) What is Red Cross? Brief History. Discussion of thoughts and quotations dealing with goodwill, charity, humanitarian feelings, and the Red Cross ideals.
- (b) How to become a Junior Red Cross member. Purposes of Junior Red Cross. Significance of Junior Red Cross membership.
- (c) How to organize a Junior Red Cross Corps in School according to democratic principles and good parliamentary procedure.

(2) Junior Red Cross Community Activities

This will include:

- (a) The study of how to make surveys of community needs.
- (b) How to determine and evaluate good Junior Red Cross projects.
- (c) How to integrate Junior Red Cross activities with regular classroom work.

(3) Safety Services

To include safety and accident prevention information applicable to Japanese life.

(4) Home Nursing and Nutrition

To include a combination of the two subjects which will give basic health knowledge that is practical and applicable.

(5) School Correspondence Project.

Study of National and International plan for exchanging school correspondence albums with schools in Japan and in other countries.

(6) Crafts

Making of articles which may be used in welfare institutions from native raw materials which students bring with them.

(7) English conversation

To be arranged during free periods.

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Note: One month previous to the date of center the faculty will meet together to develop the units of work to be taught in each of the above courses. The faculty will assist in preparing the daily schedule. Only four hours each day will be given to study and discussion. There will be planned free periods and recreation. Students will share in the planning of their recreation. In fact, students will operate the Center with adult leaders' guidance.

d. Faculty (tentative)

Consultant and Junior Red Cross Chief have plans that the following will be the faculty of the Center:

- (1) Mr. S. Honjo, Chief, Japanese Junior Red Cross
- (2) Major Jack Moreman, Assistant Exec. Officer, CI&E (Dean and Co-Dean of Center)
- (3) Mr. Kashiwagi, Supervisor, Schools of Kanagawa Prefecture (Junior Red Cross Activities)
- (4) Mr. Takata, Social Studies Teacher, Akasaka School (Junior Red Cross Activities)
- (5) Mr. Eiichi Komori, Chief, Safety Services (Safety and Accident Prevention)
- (6) Miss Hayashi, Chief, Nursing Services (Nursing and Nutrition)
- (7) Mrs. Kobayashi, Nutritionist, Joshi Dai (Nursing and Nutrition)
- (8) Miss Shiroyama, Junior Red Cross (School Correspondence, International Project)
- (9) Mrs. Goto, Teacher at Shoen School (School Correspondence, International Project)
- (10) Crafts teacher - to-date not appointed.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

In further supplementation of earlier information on current statistical reporting requirements for National Health Insurance (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos. 73 and 75) the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has informed Public Health and Welfare Section of a new report to be compiled for the first time in every prefecture in June.

This is to be a monthly report to the prefectural Insurance Section by every Public Health Nurse employed by a National Health Insurance association. After consolidating these individual reports, the prefectural Insurance Section is to send the consolidated report to the Ministry of Welfare not later than one month after completion of the month reported on. Each prefecture must decide for itself when the individual reports shall be due at the prefectural office. The following information is required to be forwarded to the Ministry:

1. Number of associations reported on;
2. Number of Public Health Nurses reporting;
3. Number of insured per one Public Health Nurse;
4. Number of Public Health Nurses who failed to report;

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5. Total hours and percent of total working time spent, out of each business day, on each of the following activities:
- a. Home visits, total and broken down into visiting time, travel time, and preparation of records;
 - b. Consultation in the office, total and broken down into consultation proper, assistance to the doctor, preparation, and cleaning up;
 - c. Outside consultations (itinerant clinics), total and broken down into consultation proper, assistance to the doctor and travel time;
 - d. Group education, total and broken down into guidance and travel time;
 - e. Meetings and conferences, total and broken down into staff education, study and attendance, practical (on the spot) observation;
 - f. Other activities, total and broken down into investigation and statistics, communications, health preservation business (e.g. filling out of applications for special food for nursing mothers etc.) association business, conferences, and official trips outside the village;
 - g. Grand Totals

6. The total number of business days spent on:

- a. Home visits, total number of homes and of cases and broken down according to the following categories: maternity case, unweaned infant, pre-school child, student, adult, investigation, control of communicable disease, not home, death, other.
- b. Visits on special diseases: tuberculosis, venereal disease, infectious disease, mental disease.
- c. Communication visits, total number and broken down according to the following categories: school, private doctor or dispensary, Health Center, member of welfare committee, workshop and store, social work institution, other.
- d. Grand Totals.

Reference is made also to the application and report required from all National Health Insurance associations desiring a national subsidy for the establishment of a clinic or hospital under their direct management. A translation of that form as required by Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Instruction # 284, (Ho-Hatsu No. 284) of 1 March was given as enclosure No. 1 to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 67. Since no definite deadline was attached to that report, several associations planning to establish clinics or hospitals and desiring national subsidies therefor may have fallen behind and should be encouraged to make application promptly if such subsidy is desired for the current fiscal year.

Finally, reference is made to national subsidies payable to National Health Insurance associations hit by natural disasters such as floods, etc. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 64) The reporting requirements contained in the application form to be filed by associations wishing to qualify for such subsidies will be listed in the next issue of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin and will complete all regular statistical and related reporting done currently under the National Health Insurance Program.

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Health Insurance

Attention is invited to Ho-Hatsu No. 548 and No. 552 dispatched by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the prefectural governors and noted in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 71 for the period 3 - 9 May. They contained information regarding new procedures for obtaining more prompt payment of claims presented by insurance doctors for medical care given to patients insured under society-managed Health Insurance.

The Central Committee for the Guidance of Insurance Doctors concurred in the action taken by the Ministry of Welfare in this matter and urged that the Prefectural Committees for the Guidance of Insurance Doctors take an active part in bringing about cooperation on the part of all doctors.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps.
Chief

- 2 Incls: 1. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 5 June 1948.
2. Number of Cases and Rates of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for 5 week period ended 29 May 1948.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 5 JUNE 1948

During the twenty-third week ended 5 June 1948, there were reported 13,506 cases of communicable disease compared with 12,726 in the previous week. Only Saitama Prefecture (compared with 2 prefectures last week) failed to submit a report for the following 11 communicable diseases: diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague. Three prefectures (Miyagi, Niigata, and Okayama) did not send in reports this week for measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, and malaria. Six prefectures failed to submit reports on these six diseases last week.

Approximately 93 percent (12,601) of the total cases (13,506) recorded for the 17 communicable diseases included in this report were due to tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza. Only one of these five diseases (pneumonia) decreased from last week's level.

Tuberculosis cases (8,120) in the current week were 7 percent greater than the number (7,581) reported last week, but were less than the totals recorded in the two previous weeks. In the twenty-third week of 1947 there were 8,095 cases. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 543.7 and 447.9 respectively.

There was little change in the incidence of pneumonia. In the current week there were 1,646 cases compared with 1,676 last week. The current total was a little more than one third the number (4,432) reported in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 110.2 and 234.8 respectively.

Measles cases (1,801) remained approximately the same as last week (1,791). In the corresponding week of 1947 there were 9,405 cases - more than 5 times the current number. The current and cumulative case rates were 120.6 and 92.5 respectively.

The incidence of whooping cough continued its very irregular course to reach a new high for the year. Currently there were 983 cases compared with 793 last week - an increase of 24 percent. This was approximately one fifth the number (4,570) recorded in the twenty-third week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 65.8 and 53.4 respectively.

There were 51 cases of influenza currently compared with 30 cases last week and 80 cases in the twenty-third week of 1947. The current case rate (3.4) was a little more than half the cumulative rate (6.2).

The remaining 12 communicable diseases accounted for 905 cases and 85 deaths currently compared with 855 cases and 86 deaths last week.

Diphtheria continued its general downward trend. Currently, there was a 3 percent reduction in the number of cases, from 252 to 244 while deaths declined from 16 to 13. The number of cases this week was 60 percent less than in the twenty-third week of 1947 (614) and 73 percent less than the number (891) in the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 16.3 and 24.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 2.4.

The number of dysentery cases (183) this week was 40 percent higher than previously (131). Deaths increased from 32 to 38. Increases were recorded in 23 prefectures and decreases in 13 prefectures. The current total was approximately 46 percent of the number of cases reported in the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 when there were 398 and 393 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.3 and 4.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 1.1.

For the first time in six weeks, a reduction was recorded in typhoid fever. Total cases this week (160) were nearly 24 percent less than in the preceding

week (209). Deaths (23), however, were slightly higher than previously (20). In the corresponding week of 1947 there were almost twice as many cases (293) and in the same period of 1946 the number (1,045) was six and a half times the current figure. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.7 and 8.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 1.0.

Paratyphoid fever (69 cases and 3 deaths) remained about the same as previously (62 cases and 7 deaths). More than 40 percent (29 cases) of all cases occurred in Tokyo-to while 18 additional prefectures reported having from 1 to 7 cases each. The total this week (69) was 20 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (86) and 68 percent less than in the twenty-third week of 1946 (215). The current and cumulative case rates were 4.6 and 2.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

One case of smallpox (in Saga Prefecture) was reported this week compared with none previously. No deaths have been reported this year. In the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 16 and 303 cases respectively. Both the current and cumulative case rates were 0.1.

Only 5 cases and no deaths were reported for typhus fever this week compared with 8 cases and 1 death last week. The prefectures where cases were reported were Ibaraki, Tokyo, Kanagawa and Osaka. This contrasts with 35 cases in the twenty-third week of 1947 and 853 cases in the corresponding period of the epidemic year 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria continued its general upward trend. The total number of cases this week (163) was 81 percent higher than previously (90). No deaths were reported in either week. As usual, Shiga Prefecture had the largest number of cases (77). Hiroshima and Kagoshima had 23 and 11 cases respectively. Twenty-two additional prefectures had from 1 to 7 cases each. Increases in the number of cases were recorded in 19 prefectures. The national total was less than two thirds of the number (253) reported in the corresponding week of 1947 and only 43 percent of the figure (379) for the same period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.9 and 4.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases decreased for the third consecutive week. The current number (57) was 21 percent less than in the preceding week (72). No deaths were reported in either week. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported they had no cases while the remaining prefectures reported from 1 to 7 cases each. The total this week was 21 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (72) and about the same as in the twenty-third week of 1946 (56). The current and cumulative case rates were both 3.2. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases declined for the second consecutive week, from 31 previously to 23 currently and deaths were reduced from 10 to 8. From 1 to 5 cases were reported in 14 prefectures. The current total of cases was less than a third of the number (72) reported in the corresponding week of 1947 and approximately half the figure (44) for the twenty-third week of 1946. The current case rate (1.5) was less than half the cumulative rate (3.2). The current and cumulative death rates were 0.5 and 0.8 respectively.

No cases of suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported in the current week compared with 1 in the corresponding week of 1947 and 2 in the same period of 1946. The cumulative case rate for this year was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 4,384 & 105,512 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,482 and 113,757 respectively; and for chancroid, 654 and 20,566. There was a decrease in syphilis compared with the preceding week but increases were recorded for gonorrhea and chancroid. The current number of reported cases of syphilis was 30 percent higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 (3,384). Current totals for gonorrhea and chancroid, however, were less than in the twenty-third week of 1947 when there were reported 4,646 cases of gonorrhea and 876 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for these diseases were: syphilis, 293.5 and 307.2 respectively; gonorrhea, 300.1 and 331.2; and for chancroid, 43.8 and 59.9.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended 5 June 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	17	3	672	92	6	-	80	12
AOMORI	4	-	128	7	2	1	7	1
IWATE	6	2	179	20	9	3	41	9
MIYAGI	12	-	234	15	1	1	30	3
AKITA	6	1	322	22	1	1	24	7
YAMAGATA	4	-	144	12	2	2	58	5
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	99	7	3	1	25	7
IBARAKI	4	-	170	5	5	2	34	14
TOCHIGI	6	-	198	19	4	1	27	13
GUMMA	1	-	143	28	1	-	43	8
SAITAMA	NR	NR	194	16	NR	NR	29	9
CHIBA	3	-	75	5	4	-	41	9
TOKYO	13	2	545	82	32	-	269	59
KANAGAWA	7	-	*235	*23	3	-	*55	*17
NIIGATA	10	1	377	34	4	3	131	10
TOYAMA	2	-	54	8	-	-	11	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	145	13	1	-	7	1
FUKUI	1	-	54	6	3	2	22	5
YAMANASHI	3	-	43	-	1	1	13	1
NAGANO	6	-	218	10	4	-	20	3
GIFU	1	-	59	8	5	4	20	7
SHIZUOKA	7	-	142	20	6	-	38	11
AICHI	5	1	237	27	9	1	62	15
MIE	4	-	141	13	-	-	12	1
SHIGA	2	-	51	2	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	6	-	128	16	7	-	*47	10
OSAKA	3	-	150	18	16	-	69	9
HYOGO	10	2	241	30	4	3	45	9
NARA	1	-	64	2	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	59	3	-	-	8	3
TOTTORI	3	-	41	3	-	-	9	5
SHIMANE	2	-	133	12	1	-	5	3
OKAYAMA	5	-	148	15	2	2	9	4
HIROSHIMA	7	-	228	6	2	1	30	5
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	170	5	1	-	12	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	*60	8	-	-	6	2
KAGAWA	8	-	70	11	18	-	37	4
EHIME	4	-	230	28	3	-	39	11
KOCHI	1	-	82	5	-	-	11	2
FUKUOKA	9	-	435	27	4	3	60	15
SAGA	6	-	322	22	1	-	18	7
KAGASAKI	13	-	244	30	2	-	42	5
KUMAMOTO	3	-	90	7	4	4	30	14
OITA	14	-	268	32	3	1	15	18
MIYAZAKI	7	1	190	19	3	1	38	7
KAGOSHIMA	8	-	*211	*18	6	-	15	2
TOTAL	244	13	*8423	*811	183	38	*1652	*366
RATE								
Current	16.3	0.9	24.5	2.4	12.3	2.5	4.8	1.1
Previous	16.9	1.1			8.8	2.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	81	4	-	-	21	1
AOMORI	2	-	29	4	-	-	3	1
IWATE	1	-	15	1	1	-	12	2
MIYAGI	3	-	44	4	2	-	26	-
AKITA	5	2	22	3	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	1	1	31	8	2	-	5	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	53	8	4	-	13	2
IBARAKI	7	1	59	11	-	-	18	1
TOCHIGI	8	1	37	5	-	-	16	1
GUMMA	1	-	41	8	1	-	25	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	67	10	NR	NR	12	1
CHIBA	-	-	56	4	-	-	8	-
TOKYO	26	2	484	46	29	1	336	9
KANAGAWA	5	-	*156	*18	4	-	*48	-
NIIGATA	-	-	77	12	3	-	31	1
TOYAMA	2	-	42	7	-	-	7	1
ISHIKAWA	3	-	25	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	7	2	33	3	3	-	6	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	13	-	-	-	18	6
NAGANO	1	-	44	3	-	1	15	1
GIFU	11	2	134	19	1	-	26	3
SHIZUOKA	5	1	107	8	1	-	45	1
AICHI	8	-	107	9	3	1	34	2
MIE	1	-	87	9	-	-	27	2
SHIGA	-	-	8	1	2	-	7	-
KYOTO	9	1	85	10	7	-	37	3
OSAKA	6	6	128	28	2	-	24	-
HYOGO	3	-	130	24	1	-	3	1
NARA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	1	60	6	1	-	5	-
TOTTORI	3	-	22	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	3	-	45	4	-	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	1	1	44	10	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	1	1	76	6	1	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	13	3	-	-	5	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	36	5	-	-	4	-
KAGAWA	-	-	19	7	-	-	14	2
EHIME	1	-	46	6	-	-	11	-
KOCHI	3	-	41	6	-	-	19	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	75	8	-	-	19	-
SAGA	3	-	10	-	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	2	-	37	9	1	-	8	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	13	1	-	-	8	1
OITA	1	1	66	5	-	-	5	2
MIYAZAKI	1	-	30	2	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	160	23	*2842	*351	69	3	*962	48
RATE								
Current	10.7	1.5	8.3	1.0	4.6	0.2	2.8	0.1
Previous	14.0	1.3			4.2	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	6	-
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	1	-	40	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	-	*26	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	139	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	21	-	5	-	*381	30
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	1.1	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	21	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	10	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	13	-	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	-	126	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	*53	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	42	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	77	-	329	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	*32	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	26	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	*19	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	23	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	59	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	133	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	11	-	*82	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	163	-	*1588	11	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	10.9	-	4.6	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	6.0	-			-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 June 1948
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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	7	-	270	1	3	1	112	20	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	6	-	2	-	26	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	11	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	28	1	1	-	47	6	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	10	-	-	-	37	8	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	1	-	23	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	56	13	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	31	-	-	-	45	10	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	23	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	-	44	1	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	30	-	NR	NR	17	4	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	8	-	1	-	13	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	6	-	246	4	5	3	247	71	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	*52	2	-	1	*64	14	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	9	-	1	-	18	7	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	22	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	37	-	-	-	20	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	-	28	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	28	3	1	1	28	6	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	78	-	1	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	22	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	21	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	45	-	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	-	48	-	1	-	*42	7	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	21	1	1	-	20	8	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	*2	-	2	-	14	6	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	13	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	13	-	2	1	12	3	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	10	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	15	-	-	-	11	5	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	16	1	-	-	24	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIZUAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	6	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	57	-	*1292	17	23	8	*1083	265	-	-	1	-
RATE												
Current	3.8	-	3.8	0.0	1.5	0.5	3.2	0.8	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	4.8	-			2.1	0.7			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 June 1948
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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOPPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	57	831	92	1086	472	12676
AOMORI	31	228	15	243	138	2448
IWATE	52	655	16	337	272	4261
MIYAGI	NR	595	NR	431	NR	2995
AKITA	11	162	29	344	137	2859
YAMAGATA	18	137	9	177	67	2062
FUKUSHIMA	24	365	23	351	250	3189
IBARAKI	33	415	7	274	89	2070
TOCHIGI	7	198	19	546	79	1938
GUMMA	21	240	32	560	150	1819
SAITAMA	3	38	18	259	123	2218
CHIBA	9	40	24	189	210	2300
TOKYO	54	545	122	1424	1212	16802
KANAGAWA	10	*99	50	*763	334	*6712
NIIGATA	NR	*591	NR	*1088	NR	*4627
TOYAMA	24	503	39	970	174	3711
ISHIKAWA	46	407	30	510	195	2721
FUKUI	120	723	30	248	74	1018
YAMANASHI	1	23	8	157	45	841
NAGANO	43	671	31	576	275	3512
GIFU	98	1455	25	230	166	2327
SHIZUOKA	53	664	9	307	219	3607
AICHI	62	547	36	406	449	5442
MIE	66	989	23	268	101	1625
SHIGA	24	421	12	250	63	1278
KYOTO	54	498	67	362	317	3616
OSAKA	15	*363	7	*257	54	6606
HYOGO	16	662	1	177	80	2500
NARA	13	42	3	20	41	892
WAKAYAMA	20	127	4	*113	67	1058
TOTTORI	31	670	6	60	95	1723
SHIMANE	19	196	40	659	229	3480
OKAYAMA	NR	*2500	NR	*319	NR	*2227
HIROSHIMA	254	3031	12	405	443	6150
YAMAGUCHI	21	272	3	146	65	1665
TOKUSHIMA	46	1284	-	92	78	1512
KAGAWA	71	1936	9	122	52	1094
EHIME	98	3390	22	435	181	4469
KOCHI	39	1947	5	151	57	1314
FUKUOKA	68	575	45	1410	406	9071
SAGA	9	153	10	320	63	1535
NAGASAKI	30	379	13	360	197	2901
KUMAMOTO	50	714	11	296	84	1724
OITA	25	425	10	231	107	2096
MIYAZAKI	19	330	8	121	87	1631
KAGOSHIMA	36	*732	8	*302	123	*1529
TOTAL	1801	*31768	983	*18352	8120	*153851
RATE						
Current	120.6	92.5	65.8	53.4	543.7	447.9
Previous	119.9		53.1		507.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	110	5704	2	125
AOMORI	64	1279	-	13
IWATE	43	1274	3	14
MIYAGI	NR	1758	NR	5
AKITA	67	1205	-	-
YAMAGATA	31	881	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	71	2335	-	24
IBARAKI	44	2835	-	-
TOCHIGI	33	1572	2	43
GUMMA	32	1734	-	27
SAITAMA	28	1415	-	53
CHIBA	26	855	-	-
TOKYO	91	4302	1	116
KANAGAWA	37	*2628	1	*63
NIIGATA	NR	*3027	NR	39
TOYAMA	59	2743	3	28
ISHIKAWA	30	1579	5	75
FUKUI	27	616	-	*75
YAMANASHI	8	545	-	20
NAGANO	55	1908	-	27
GIFU	43	1872	-	50
SHIZUOKA	34	1891	-	17
AICHI	50	2366	1	63
MIE	32	1499	-	8
SHIGA	14	908	6	87
KYOTO	45	1169	-	108
OSAKA	9	1896	-	*64
HYOGO	20	984	-	7
MIYA	7	365	-	2
WAKAYAMA	15	1788	-	61
TOTTORI	17	728	-	12
SHIMANE	41	2342	-	33
OKAYAMA	NR	*1189	NR	40
HIROSHIMA	63	2657	23	207
YAMAGUCHI	19	1007	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	27	1721	-	*67
KAGAWA	35	924	-	10
EHIME	71	3877	-	127
KOCHI	19	1242	-	4
FUKUOKA	73	3328	4	293
SAGA	38	1541	-	10
NAGASAKI	32	1326	-	2
KUMAMOTO	42	1323	-	26
OITA	14	815	-	81
MIYAZAKI	22	613	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	8	*1075	-	3
TOTAL	1646	*80641	51	*2141
Rate				
Current	110.2	234.8	3.4	6.2
Previous	112.2		2.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 June 1948
Continued

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	14	514	165	4591	150	3328
AOMORI	11	236	40	1549	29	946
IWATE	2	54	17	453	41	688
MIYAGI	10	211	48	1152	55	1025
AKITA	1	112	55	1368	46	1463
YAMAGATA	1	36	27	506	50	1052
FUKUSHIMA	6	214	79	1551	53	1261
IBARAKI	11	476	60	1364	50	*1895
TOCHIGI	8	196	63	1460	157	2235
GUMMA	5	99	43	1087	79	1148
SAITAMA	NR	180	NR	933	NR	* 949
CHIBA	15	315	99	5029	112	*4293
TOKYO	31	943	381	5808	324	*7469
KANAGAWA	52	*1068	342	*7119	270	*4539
NIIGATA	12	277	85	1751	77	1861
TOYAMA	5	162	56	1195	54	1355
ISHIKAWA	11	*213	55	*1191	79	*1011
FUKUI	-	97	31	816	29	847
YAMANASHI	NR	80	NR	646	NR	465
NAGANO	3	154	114	4701	61	3592
GIFU	10	280	80	1637	34	991
SHIZUOKA	8	309	134	2780	156	2970
AICHI	84	4264	323	11479	340	9840
MLE	11	332	54	1322	101	1745
SHIGA	13	270	23	664	42	711
KYOTO	27	972	113	3932	172	3778
OSAKA	29	*975	210	4431	244	*5431
HYOGO	63	1362	442	7990	602	10801
NARA	23	334	66	1108	63	*1144
WAKAYAMA	NR	455	NR	2096	NR	*1503
TOTTORI	2	142	32	1058	45	949
SHIMANE	4	66	3	449	7	460
OKAYAMA	8	552	42	*2299	70	*1889
HIROSHIMA	19	611	102	3235	125	2397
YAMAGUCHI	15	424	124	*3073	85	2264
TOKUSHIMA	12	116	213	* 919	31	751
KAGAWA	10	*209	46	616	22	775
EHIME	17	174	64	1312	64	1299
KOCHI	11	113	33	796	27	606
FUKUOKA	65	1424	325	*7226	223	5797
SAGA	2	164	60	1351	65	1379
NAGASAKI	NR	356	NR	2630	NR	*1938
KUMAMOTO	8	165	74	1931	63	*1703
OITA	13	176	89	1501	50	1094
MIYAZAKI	2	85	54	932	21	569
KAGOSHIMA	NR	* 94	NR	*1605	NR	*1256
TOTAL	654	*20566	4432	*113757	4384	*105512
RATE						
Current	43.8	59.9	300.1	331.2	293.5	307.2
Previous	42.2		287.2		304.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Number for First 23 Weeks		
	5 Jun 1948	7 Jun 1947	8 Jun 1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	244	614	891	8423	15738	25622
Dysentery	183	398	393	1652	2656	2869
Typhoid	160	293	1045	2842	5143	18868
Paratyphoid	69	86	215	962	1301	2859
Smallpox	1	16	303	21	348	17138
Typhus Fever	5	35	853	381	778	28351
Malaria	163	253	379	1588	4252	NA
Cholera	-	-	2	-	-	7
Scarlet Fever	57	72	56	1292	1282	915
Epidemic Meningitis	23	72	44	1083	2273	855
Jap. B. Encephalitis (suspects)	-	1	2	1	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	13	34	60	811	1444	2342
Dysentery	38	47	51	366	482	592
Typhoid	23	29	99	351	640	2422
Paratyphoid	3	2	13	48	78	153
Smallpox	-	2	51	-	33	2531
Typhus Fever	-	4	85	30	67	2449
Malaria	-	1	-	11	14	NA
Cholera	-	-	3	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	-	4	2	17	30	71
Epidemic Meningitis	8	26	15	265	688	211
Jap. B. Encephalitis (suspects)	-	-	-	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Rates for First 23 Weeks		
	5 Jun 1948	7 Jun 1947	8 Jun 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	16.3	41.0	61.7	24.5	45.7	77.1
Dysentery	12.3	26.6	27.2	4.8	7.7	8.6
Typhoid	10.7	19.6	72.4	8.3	14.9	56.8
Paratyphoid	4.6	5.7	14.9	2.8	3.8	8.6
Smallpox	0.1	1.1	21.0	0.1	1.0	51.6
Typhus Fever	0.3	2.3	59.1	1.1	2.3	85.4
Malaria	10.9	16.9	26.2	4.6	12.4	NA
Cholera	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.8	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	1.5	4.8	3.0	3.2	6.6	2.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis (suspects)	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.9	2.3	4.2	2.4	4.2	7.1
Dysentery	2.5	3.1	3.5	1.1	1.4	1.8
Typhoid	1.5	1.9	-	1.0	1.9	7.3
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5
Smallpox	-	0.1	3.5	-	0.1	7.6
Typhus Fever	-	0.3	5.9	0.1	0.2	7.4
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	-	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis (suspects)	-	-	-	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	5 Jun 1948	7 Jun 1947	8 Jun 1946	First 23 Weeks		
				1948	1947	1946
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	654	876	495	20,566	18,521	10,230
GONORRHEA	4,482	4,646	2,306	113,757	87,141	44,120
SYPHILIS	4,384	3,384	1,291	105,512	59,754	24,931
<u>RATES</u>						
CHANCROID	43.8	58.6	34.3	59.9	53.8	30.8
GONORRHEA	300.1	310.6	159.7	331.2	253.3	132.8
SYPHILIS	293.5	226.2	89.4	307.2	173.7	75.1

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

INDEX OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDED 29 MAY 1948

During the five-week period ended 29 May 1948, the *12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 4,399 cases and 420 deaths. Decreases from the April rates were recorded for diphtheria, typhus fever and epidemic meningitis; increases occurred in dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria and scarlet fever. Smallpox remained the same. There was no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague. ** Rates for all diseases were either the same or less than in May 1947.

Diphtheria showed the usual seasonal decline in May. The case rate fell nearly 15 percent from 23.4 in April to 20.1 in May while the death rate declined more than 20 percent from 1.9 to 1.5. This was the lowest case rate ever recorded for May except in 1922 when the rate was the same (20.1) and in 1923 when the rate dropped to 19.8. It was less than half the rate (42.8) in May 1947 and only 35 percent of the figure (57.5) in the same month of 1946. Prefectural rates ranged from 7.1 in Tottori to 53.6 in Saga. Despite the over all decrease in the diphtheria case rate, increases were recorded in 17 prefectures, most of which were in central Honshu. Eight prefectures had rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more. These were Hokkaido, Akita, Miyagi, Niigata, Ishikawa, Saga, Oita and Miyazaki. At the other extreme, six prefectures had rates that were less than half the national figure. These were Chiba, Toyama, Aichi, Shiga, Osaka and Tottori.

As usual, dysentery increased during May. The case rate (8.1) was more than 60 percent higher than in April (5.0) and the death rate (1.8) was 38 percent higher than previously (1.3). These percentage increases were not as great, however, as in previous years. The current case rate was the lowest recorded for May since 1922 when the rate was 7.3. It was 45 percent less than in May 1947 (14.6) and 55 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1946 (17.9). Prefectural rates varied from zero in Nara and Wakayama to 26.5 in Miyazaki. Some increase over April was recorded in 36 prefectures. Rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more were recorded in six prefectures which together accounted for nearly a third of all cases. These prefectures were Iwate, Yamagata, Tokyo, Ehime, Nagasaki, and Miyazaki. Twelve prefectures had rates that were 50 percent or less of the national figure.

Typhoid fever usually increases steadily from a low point in February or March to a high in August or September. The current case and death rates (12.5 and 1.4 respectively) were approximately 75 percent higher than the corresponding rates (7.1 and 0.8) in April. However, they were the lowest rates ever recorded for May. The case rate was little more than two-thirds of the rate (18.3) in May 1947 and less than a fourth of that (54.6) for the same period of 1946. Current prefectural rates ranged from 0.6 in Kagoshima to 39.8 in Oita. Rates were higher than in April in 37 prefectures. Seven prefectures had rates that were 50 percent or more higher than the national figure and together accounted for 40 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures were Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gifu, Kyoto, Wakayama, Shimane and Oita. Rates in 14 prefectures were 50 percent or more lower than the national average. These prefectures were Aomori, Iwate, Ibaraki, Chiba, Shiga, Nara, Kagawa, Yamaguchi, and all the prefectures in Kyushu except Oita.

Paratyphoid fever follows much the same seasonal pattern as typhoid fever. This year the case rate rose more than 80 percent, from 2.4 in April to 4.4 in May and the death rate doubled, from 0.1 to 0.2. Although the case rates from January to April 1948 varied from 60 to 70 percent of the rates in the corresponding periods of 1947, the current rate was the same as in May 1947. This was nearly 60 percent less than the rate (10.7) in May 1946. Prefectural rates varied from zero in six prefectures (Yamagata, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nara, Tottori and Yamaguchi) to 23.6 in Tokyo. Nearly 60 percent of all cases reported were in seven prefectures where the rates were 50 percent or more higher than the national figure. These prefectures were Iwate, Gumma, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Kyoto and Kochi. More than half (25) of the prefectural rates were 50 percent or more lower than the national average.

During May there were 6 cases of smallpox -- the same number as in April. No deaths have been reported this year. The current case rate was 0.1 contrasted with 1.2 in May 1947 and 30.2 in May 1946. The current cases were in Chiba (2) and 1 each in Wakayama, Hiroshima, Tokushima and Fukuoka.

The typhus fever case rate (0.5) dropped to a new low for the year in May. It was more than 80 percent lower than in April when an outbreak in Osaka Prefecture caused the national rate to rise to 2.7. Only 1 death from typhus fever was reported in May, making the death rate less than 0.1 contrasted with 0.2 in April. The current case rate was approximately one-third of that (1.4) in the corresponding period of 1947 and only one half of one percent of the rate (91.7) in May of the epidemic year, 1946. Currently there were from 1 to 8 cases in each of 16 prefectures and no cases in the remaining 30 prefectures.

Malaria continued its usual seasonal upward trend. The case rate rose 16 percent from 4.9 in April to 5.7 in May while the death rate rose from less than 0.1 to just 0.1. The current case rate was 60 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 when it was 14.4. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in Miyazaki to 223.1 in Shiga. More than 40 percent (183) of all cases reported (422) were in Shiga Prefecture. Only two other prefectures had rates that were even 50 percent or more greater than the national average. These were Kagoshima and Fukui, where the rates were 21.0 and 11.5 respectively. On the other hand, more than half (26) of the prefectures had rates that were 50 percent or more below the national figure.

The scarlet fever case rate rose 14 percent, from 4.2 previously to 4.8 in May. The death rate increased from less than 0.1 to exactly 0.1. The current case rate was nearly 15 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (5.6) but 50 percent higher than in May 1946 (3.2). Prefectural rates varied from zero in seven prefectures (Toyama, Ishikawa, Tokushima, Kochi, Kumamoto, Oita and Miyazaki) to 19.4 in Yamanashi. Half of all cases were reported in 7 prefectures having rates in excess of the national figure by 50 percent or more. These were Hokkaido, Tochigi, Gumma, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Gifu and Shiga. Twenty prefectures had rates that were less than half the national figure. Most of these were in the southern part of the country and included all of the seven prefectures in Kyushu.

Epidemic meningitis usually begins to decline in May. This year the case rate dropped nearly 40 percent from 4.4 in April to 2.7 currently. The April death rate (1.1) was cut nearly half to 0.6 in May. The case rate was 60 percent less than in May 1947 (6.8) and slightly lower than in the corresponding period of 1946 (2.8). Nine prefectures (compared with seven last month) reported they had no instances of epidemic meningitis. These nine prefectures were Toyama, Ishikawa, Gifu, Shiga, Kagawa, Kochi, Kumamoto, Oita and Miyazaki. The highest rate was 8.8 in Tokyo. More than half (104) of all cases were reported from five prefectures - Hokkaido, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tokyo and Osaka. The rates in these prefectures were 50 percent or more higher than the national rate and the number of cases in each varied from 10 to 42. An additional four prefectures (Miyagi, Akita, Fukui and Nara) reported rates that exceeded the National figure by 50 percent or more but the number of cases in each of these places ranged from 3 to 8.

The one case of suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis reported in Akita Prefecture in April remains the only case reported this year. In 1947 one case was reported in January and no further cases occurred until June.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

*** Five additional communicable diseases accounted for a total of 68,192 cases during May. Data on deaths are not available.

The tuberculosis rate increased 5 percent from 530.5 in April to 558.6 in May. This was less than 2 percent higher than the rate (548.7) in May 1947. Rates among the prefectures varied from 207.0 in Hyogo to 1,248.6 in Toyama. The rates of six prefectures exceeded the national average by 50 percent or more. These were Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Toyama, Shimane and Hiroshima. Together these six prefectures accounted for more than a third of all cases reported.

Pneumonia continued its usual seasonal decline. The case rate (150.8) in May was more than 40 percent lower than in April (256.3). It was 60 percent less than the rate (377.5) in May 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 54.1 in Hyogo to 256.5 in Toyama. Nine prefectures recorded rates that were 50 percent or more higher than the national rate and together accounted for 35 percent of all cases in the country. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Fukushima, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Tottori, Shimane, Hiroshima and Ehime.

Measles continued its upward trend. The case rate rose more than 30 percent, from 106.5 in April to 139.4 currently. This was, however, less than a fourth of the rate (574.3) in May 1947. There was a wide range in prefectural rates, from 4.5 in Saitama to 918.8 in Okayama. Nearly 60 percent of all cases reported were in 11 prefectures where the rates were from one and a half to six and a half times the national figure. These areas included four neighboring prefectures in central Honshu -- Toyama, Ishikawa, Gifu and Fukui -- three neighboring prefectures in southern Honshu -- Tottori, Okayama and Hiroshima -- and all the prefectures in Shikoku -- Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi.

There was a 15 percent increase in the rate for whooping cough, from 52.0 in April to 59.6 in May. This was in striking contrast with the experience in the corresponding period 1947, however, when the rate (327.5) was approximately five and a half times the current figure. Prefectural rates varied from 8.6 in Kochi to 292.7 in Toyama. Seven prefectures reported rates that exceeded the national average by 50 percent or more and together accounted for nearly 35 percent of all cases. These prefectures were Gumma, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Shimane and Fukuoka.

There was a 36 percent reduction in the influenza rate, from 7.7 to 4.9 in May. This was a little more than a fourth of the rate (17.9) in the corresponding period of 1947. Fifteen prefectures reported no cases of influenza. The highest rate was 54.7 in Fukui. More than 75 percent of all cases were reported from ten prefectures where the rates were from one and a half to eleven times the national rate. These prefectures were Niigata, Ishikawa, Fukui, Gifu, Aichi, Shiga, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima and Fukuoka.

The three venereal diseases accounted for a total of 53,675 cases. There were 24,081 cases of syphilis. The rate in May (322.5) was 17 percent lower than in April (390.4) but was 54 percent higher than the rate recorded in May 1947 (209.0). Prefectural rates ranged from 92.4 to 1,147.0.

A total of 25,672 cases of gonorrhea was reported. As in the case of syphilis, the case rate (343.8) was 17 percent lower than in April (412.9); however, it was only 15 percent higher than the reported rate (300.1) in May 1947. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 79.5 to 931.5.

Chancroid accounted for 3,922 cases. The rate fell nearly 30 percent, from 73.5 in April to 52.5 in May. This was slightly lower than the rate (55.0) for the corresponding period of 1947. The lowest prefectural rate was 5.5 and the highest was 319.8.

* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague.

** In making comparisons with other months, it should be noted that May 1947 and May 1948 included five week periods, whereas April 1948 included only four weeks. It should be noted further that the total population in 1947 was less than in 1948. For these reasons comparisons should be based upon rates rather than upon numbers of cases or deaths.

*** Tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 29 MAY 1948

N - Number
R - Rates

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	112	30.4	18	4.9	24	6.5	4	1.1
AOMORI	20	17.7	-	-	3	2.7	-	-
IWATE	31	25.7	1	0.8	18	14.9	3	2.5
MIYAGI	52	34.7	5	3.3	8	5.3	2	1.3
AKITA	51	42.4	3	2.5	8	6.7	3	2.5
YAMAGATA	37	29.0	1	0.8	21	16.4	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	22	11.5	2	1.0	15	7.9	3	1.6
IBARAKI	36	18.7	1	0.5	15	7.8	5	2.6
TOCHIGI	36	24.5	4	2.7	4	2.7	2	1.4
GUMMA	19	12.6	1	0.7	17	11.3	3	2.0
SAITAMA	36	17.9	1	0.5	20	10.0	5	2.5
CHIBA	16	7.9	1	0.5	16	7.9	4	2.0
TOKYO	84	17.6	9	1.9	92	19.3	19	4.0
KANAGAWA	51	24.0	4	1.9	21	9.9	7	3.3
NIIGATA	81	35.0	4	1.7	23	9.9	2	0.9
TOYAMA	9	9.6	-	-	6	6.4	-	-
ISHIKAWA	28	31.6	1	1.1	3	3.4	1	1.1
FUKUI	15	21.6	-	-	6	8.6	-	-
YAMANASHI	10	13.0	-	-	7	9.1	-	-
NAGANO	44	22.3	3	1.5	2	1.0	-	-
GIFU	15	10.5	1	0.7	6	4.2	-	-
SHIZUOKA	24	10.7	3	1.3	17	7.6	6	2.7
AICHI	20	6.7	2	0.7	26	8.7	8	2.7
MIE	32	23.6	4	3.0	2	1.5	1	0.7
SHIGA	8	9.8	1	1.2	2	2.4	1	1.2
KYOTO	29	17.4	2	1.2	19	11.4	3	1.8
OSAKA	25	7.8	3	0.9	23	7.2	4	1.3
HYOGO	45	15.4	4	1.4	16	5.5	3	1.0
NARA	19	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	13	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	7.1	1	1.8	5	8.9	3	5.3
SHIMANE	20	23.4	-	-	3	3.5	2	2.3
OKAYAMA	30	19.4	1	0.6	2	1.3	2	1.3
HIROSHIMA	38	19.8	1	0.5	12	6.2	3	1.6
YAMAGUCHI	25	17.7	-	-	4	2.8	1	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	13	15.9	1	1.2	4	4.9	1	1.2
KAGAWA	13	14.8	1	1.1	9	10.3	1	1.1
EHIME	28	20.1	1	0.7	18	13.0	6	4.3
KOCHI	9	11.1	-	-	8	9.9	2	2.5
FUKUOKA	71	23.4	2	0.7	21	6.9	6	2.0
SAGA	47	53.6	5	5.7	7	8.0	3	3.4
NAGASAKI	33	22.5	2	1.4	25	17.1	1	0.7
KUMAMOTO	21	12.4	2	1.2	16	9.5	4	2.4
OTTA	50	42.4	7	5.9	5	4.2	2	1.7
MIYAZAKI	32	32.6	3	3.1	26	26.5	4	4.1
KAGOSHIMA	50	29.9	3	1.8	2	1.2	1	0.6
** May 1948	1504	20.1	109	1.5	607	8.1	131	1.8
* Apr 1948	1400	23.4	116	1.9	298	5.0	77	1.3
** May 1947	3201	42.8	234	3.1	1091	14.6	183	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 29 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	24	6.5	1	0.3	5	1.4	-	-
AOMORI	5	4.4	-	-	2	1.8	-	-
IWATE	3	2.5	1	0.8	8	6.6	1	0.8
MIYAGI	14	9.3	3	2.0	9	6.0	-	-
AKITA	9	7.5	-	-	2	1.7	1	0.8
YAMAGATA	11	8.6	4	3.1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	15	7.9	3	1.6	4	2.1	1	0.5
IBARAKI	12	6.2	3	1.6	7	3.6	1	0.5
TOCHIGI	12	8.2	2	1.4	3	2.0	1	0.7
GUMMA	14	9.3	2	1.3	13	8.6	-	-
SAITAMA	17	8.5	1	0.5	4	2.0	-	-
CHIBA	6	3.0	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
TOKYO	168	35.2	13	2.7	113	23.6	3	0.6
KANAGAWA	48	22.6	2	0.9	7	3.3	-	-
NIIGATA	19	8.2	5	2.2	6	2.6	-	-
TOYAMA	15	16.0	6	6.4	4	4.3	-	-
ISHIKAWA	10	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	10	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	7	9.1	-	-	10	13.0	3	3.9
NAGANO	15	7.6	1	0.5	5	2.5	-	-
GIFU	40	28.0	7	4.9	9	6.3	2	1.4
SHIZUOKA	30	13.3	1	0.4	19	8.4	-	-
AICHI	43	14.4	4	1.3	12	4.0	1	0.3
MIE	25	18.5	4	3.0	3	2.2	-	-
SHIGA	4	4.9	-	-	2	2.4	-	-
KYOTO	34	20.4	1	0.6	20	12.0	1	0.6
OSAKA	56	17.6	9	2.8	13	4.1	-	-
HYOGO	51	17.5	7	2.4	1	0.3	1	0.3
NARA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	21	22.9	2	2.2	3	3.3	-	-
TOTTORI	8	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	18	21.0	3	3.5	2	2.3	-	-
OKAYAMA	14	9.0	7	4.5	3	1.9	-	-
HIROSHIMA	30	15.6	-	-	3	1.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.4	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	13	15.9	1	1.2	3	3.7	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.1	-	-	2	2.3	-	-
EHIME	12	8.6	2	1.4	2	1.4	-	-
KOCHI	14	17.3	-	-	12	14.8	-	-
FUKUOKA	13	4.3	1	0.3	4	1.3	-	-
SAGA	3	3.4	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	9	6.1	3	2.0	3	2.0	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	3.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
OITA	47	39.8	2	1.7	2	1.7	1	0.8
MIYAZAKI	3	3.1	-	-	2	2.0	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
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** May 1948	932	12.5	104	1.4	326	4.4	17	0.2
* Apr 1948	427	7.1	50	0.8	143	2.4	5	0.1
** May 1947	1372	18.3	148	2.0	332	4.4	23	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 29 May 1948
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	5	1.4	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	1	0.5
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
CHIBA	2	1.0	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	3	0.6	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	8	3.8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAKANOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	5	1.6	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	2	2.3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	2.3	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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**May 1948	6	0.1	-	-	41	0.5	1	0.0
*Apr 1948	6	0.1	-	-	160	2.7	10	0.2
**May 1947	88	1.2	2	0.0	105	1.4	12	0.2

See Footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 29 May 1948

Continued

N - Number

R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	8	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	5	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	28	5.9	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	11	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	7	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.3	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	8	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	7	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	183	223.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	6	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	6	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	7	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	10	7.2	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	19	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	4	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	8	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	6	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	35	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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** May 1948	422	5.7	4	0.1	-	-	-	-
* Apr 1948	290	4.9	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
** May 1947	1074	14.4	3	0.0	-	-	-	-

See Footnotes at end of table.

N - Number
(R) - Rate

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	51	13.8	1	0.3	26	7.1	7	1.9	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	2	1.8	-	-	3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	2.5	1	0.8	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	5	3.3	1	0.7	8	5.3	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	3.3	-	-	7	5.8	3	2.5	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	-	-	4	3.1	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.1	-	-	11	5.8	3	1.6	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	13	6.8	-	-	10	5.2	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	12	8.2	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	16	10.6	1	0.7	5	3.3	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	8	4.0	-	-	2	1.0	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	5	2.5	-	-	5	2.5	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	65	13.6	2	0.4	42	8.8	6	1.3	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	14	6.6	-	-	5	2.4	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	6	2.6	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.4	-	-	3	4.3	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	15	19.4	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	11	5.6	-	-	4	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	14	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	12	5.3	1	0.4	5	2.2	3	1.3	-	-	-	-
AICHI	17	5.7	-	-	3	1.0	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
MIE	8	5.9	-	-	2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	6	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	11	6.6	-	-	6	3.6	3	1.8	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	12	3.8	-	-	15	4.7	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	6	2.1	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.3	-	-	5	6.7	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	3.6	-	-	1	1.8	1	1.8	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	4.7	-	-	3	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.0	-	-	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	2.8	-	-	2	1.4	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	5	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	6	4.3	-	-	2	1.4	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	7	2.3	-	-	4	1.3	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.0	-	-	5	3.4	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-

**May 1948	360	4.8	7	0.1	201	2.7	47	0.6	-	-	-	-
* April '48	251	4.2	2	0.0	261	4.4	67	1.1	1	0.0	-	-
**May 1947	416	5.6	5	0.1	511	6.8	196	2.6	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 29 May 1948
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	234	63.5	269	73.0	3428	930.4
AOMORI	42	37.2	27	23.9	611	541.5
IWATE	192	159.2	46	38.1	1010	837.3
MIYAGI	114	76.1	113	75.5	836	558.3
AKITA	43	35.8	43	35.8	695	578.0
YAMAGATA	41	32.1	46	36.0	550	430.5
FUKUSHIMA	129	67.7	58	30.4	864	453.5
IBARAKI	151	78.4	63	32.7	572	297.1
TOCHIGI	35	23.9	113	77.0	494	336.8
GUMMA	70	46.5	189	125.7	495	329.1
SAITAMA	9	4.5	41	20.4	466	232.0
CHIBA	13	6.4	40	19.8	793	392.5
TOKYO	199	41.6	407	85.2	5324	1114.0
KANAGAWA	51	24.0	163	76.9	1951	919.9
NIIGATA	192	83.0	412	178.2	1137	491.7
TOYAMA	196	209.3	274	292.7	1169	1248.6
ISHIKAWA	228	257.2	127	143.2	649	732.0
FUKUI	326	469.4	102	146.9	367	528.4
YAMANASHI	4	5.2	31	40.2	180	233.2
NAGANO	155	78.7	142	72.1	758	384.9
GIFU	417	292.0	53	37.1	594	415.9
SHIZUOKA	274	121.8	80	35.6	978	434.7
AICHI	224	75.0	136	45.5	1434	480.1
MIE	223	164.7	34	25.1	409	302.0
SHIGA	68	82.9	67	81.7	343	418.1
KYOTO	203	122.1	119	71.6	1030	619.4
OSAKA	130	40.8	60	18.8	2010	630.2
HYOGO	316	108.1	41	14.0	605	207.0
NARA	22	29.5	9	12.1	213	285.6
WAKAYAMA	14	15.2	8	8.7	206	224.4
TOTTORI	258	459.1	13	23.1	466	829.3
SHIMANE	80	93.5	144	168.4	907	1060.5
OKAYAMA	1423	918.8	93	60.0	795	513.3
HIROSHIMA	1280	665.4	101	52.5	1613	838.5
YAMAGUCHI	91	64.3	30	21.2	499	352.7
TOKUSHIMA	338	413.8	15	18.4	384	470.1
KAGAWA	541	616.4	25	28.5	306	348.7
EHIME	764	549.7	95	68.4	1135	816.7
KOCHI	343	422.8	7	8.6	313	385.8
FUKUOKA	177	58.3	276	90.8	2163	711.9
SAGA	33	37.6	47	53.6	326	371.6
NAGASAKI	103	70.3	71	48.5	773	527.9
KUMAMOTO	260	153.8	67	39.6	453	268.0
OITA	198	167.8	36	30.5	530	449.2
MIYAZAKI	49	50.0	39	39.8	455	464.0
KAGOSHIMA	157	94.0	77	46.1	422	252.7
***MAY 1948	10410	139.4	4149	59.6	41711	558.6
* APR 1948	6364	106.5	3109	52.0	31694	530.5
***MAY 1947	42952	574.3	24496	327.5	41039	548.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	870	236.1	9	2.4
AOMORI	164	145.3	-	-
IWATE	189	156.7	5	4.1
MIYAGI	260	173.6	-	-
AKITA	206	171.3	-	-
YAMAGATA	196	153.4	3	2.3
FUKUSHIMA	433	227.3	1	0.5
IBARAKI	291	151.1	-	-
TOCHIGI	212	144.5	-	-
GUMMA	230	152.9	2	1.3
SAITAMA	158	78.7	2	1.0
CHIBA	129	63.8	-	-
TOKYO	548	114.7	12	2.5
KANAGAWA	294	138.6	11	5.2
NIIGATA	590	255.1	18	7.8
TOYAMA	521	556.5	1	1.1
ISHIKAWA	204	230.1	35	39.5
FUKUI	153	220.3	38	54.7
YAMANASHI	48	62.2	3	3.9
NAGANO	288	146.2	3	1.5
GIFU	236	165.2	21	14.7
SHIZUOKA	212	94.2	1	0.4
AICHI	285	95.4	25	8.4
MIE	160	118.1	4	3.0
SHIGA	127	154.8	37	45.1
KYOTO	187	112.5	6	3.6
OSAKA	217	68.0	9	2.8
HYOGO	158	54.1	3	1.0
NARA	51	68.4	-	-
WAKAYAMA	89	96.9	-	-
TOTTORI	133	236.7	8	14.2
SHIMANE	225	263.1	-	-
OKAYAMA	282	182.1	24	15.5
HIROSHIMA	516	268.2	45	23.4
YAMAGUCHI	151	106.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	180	220.4	1	1.2
KAGAWA	122	139.0	-	-
EHIME	526	378.5	2	1.4
KOCHI	133	163.9	-	-
FUKUOKA	401	132.0	30	9.9
SAGA	181	206.3	1	1.1
NAGASAKI	154	105.2	-	-
KUMAMOTO	224	132.5	2	1.2
OITA	86	72.9	1	0.8
MIYAZAKI	96	97.9	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	143	85.6	-	-
** May 1948	11259	150.8	363	4.9
* April 1948	15309	256.3	460	7.7
** May 1947	28234	377.5	1336	17.9

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 Week Period Ended 29 May 1948

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	116	31.5	1038	281.7	991	269.0
AOMORI	37	32.8	368	326.1	181	160.4
IWATE	14	11.6	131	108.6	179	148.4
MIYAGI	29	19.4	170	113.5	228	152.3
AKITA	13	10.8	192	159.7	214	178.0
YAMAGATA	7	5.5	116	90.8	223	174.5
FUKUSHIMA	39	20.5	348	182.7	269	141.2
IBARAKI	57	29.6	280	145.4	269	139.7
TOCHIGI	16	10.9	273	186.1	425	289.7
GUMMA	25	16.6	295	196.1	306	203.5
SAITAMA	33	16.4	177	88.1	211	105.1
CHIBA	90	44.5	1057	523.1	616	304.9
TOKYO	151	31.6	1136	237.7	953	199.4
KANAGAWA	175	82.5	1645	775.6	1108	522.4
NIIGATA	48	20.8	381	164.8	370	160.0
TOYAMA	39	41.7	245	261.7	306	326.8
ISHIKAWA	42	47.4	265	298.9	287	323.7
FUKUI	35	50.4	245	352.7	244	351.3
YAMANASHI	11	14.3	115	149.0	78	101.1
NAAGANO	25	12.7	1155	586.5	982	498.6
GIFU	66	46.2	375	262.6	254	177.8
SHIZUOKA	61	27.1	669	297.4	721	320.5
AICHI	955	319.8	2782	931.5	2560	857.2
MIE	64	47.3	242	178.7	369	272.5
SHIGA	42	51.2	132	160.9	145	176.7
KYOTO	186	111.9	773	464.9	753	452.8
OSAKA	145	45.5	1004	314.8	1166	365.6
HYOGO	338	115.7	2417	827.1	3352	1147.0
NARA	69	92.5	285	382.1	335	449.2
WAKAYAMA	58	63.2	560	610.0	320	348.6
TOTTORI	23	40.9	192	341.7	192	341.7
SHIMANE	8	9.4	68	79.5	79	92.4
OKAYAMA	100	64.6	463	298.9	297	191.8
HIROSHIMA	83	43.1	740	384.7	575	298.9
YAMAGUCHI	105	74.2	699	494.0	490	346.3
TOKUSHIMA	26	31.8	123	150.6	120	146.9
KAGAWA	29	33.0	167	190.3	177	201.7
EHIME	27	19.4	365	262.6	355	255.4
KOCHI	28	34.5	165	203.4	127	156.6
FUKUOKA	304	100.1	1605	528.2	1449	476.9
SAGA	34	38.8	409	466.2	280	319.2
NAGASAKI	64	43.7	594	405.7	510	348.3
KUMAMOTO	21	12.4	291	172.2	319	188.7
OITA	40	33.9	306	259.4	241	204.3
MIYAZAKI	17	17.3	219	223.3	147	149.9
KAGOSHIMA	27	16.2	395	236.5	308	184.4
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** May 1948	3922	52.5	25672	343.8	24081	322.5
* Apr 1948	4392	73.5	24668	412.9	23325	390.4
** May 1947	4117	55.0	22447	300.1	15632	209.0

There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

The monthly reports refer to 4 and 5 week periods: one asterisk (*) indicates a 4 week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a 5 week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947 and the 1948 rates are based upon the enumerated population 1 October 1947.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

